

Sequachee Valley News.

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GRAPE ENEMIES.

The Phylloxera.—Remedies and Preventatives.

The enormous loss occasioned by this insect when it reached the wine districts of the Old World led to the most strenuous efforts of discover methods of control. Of the hundreds of measures devised few have been at all satisfactory in results. The more important ones are the use of bisulphide of carbon and submersion to destroy the root lice; and, as preventative measures, the use of resistant American stocks on which to graft varieties subject to phylloxera and the planting of vineyards in soil of almost pure sand.

The use of the liquid insecticide is practicable only in soils of such consistency as to hold the vapor until it acts on the root lice and yet friable enough to afford it enough penetration. It will not answer in clay soils, in very sandy ones, or in soils liable to crack excessively. The liquid is commonly introduced into the soil by hand injectors at any season except the blooming or ripening of the fruit. Sometimes sulphuring plows are used, or the liquid is mixed with water and the soil about the vines thoroughly drenched. The great volatility of the bisulphide enables it to penetrate to the minutest roots, and the lice quickly perish. Four or five injections of one-fourth ounce each may be made to the square yard over entire surface of the vineyard, inserting the implement from 8 to 12 inches and not approaching within 1 foot of the base of the vine. The opening in the soil must be promptly closed with the foot. A large number of small doses is preferable to a few large ones. This treatment will ordinarily have to be repeated every year or two, and is therefore expensive and unsatisfactory and is not to be recommended except where other means are not available.

Next to the use of resistant stocks by far the best means against the phylloxera is in inundating vineyards at certain seasons of the year and for definite periods, being applicable where irrigation is practised or water may be applied without too great expense. Submerging as a means against insects is a very ancient practise in Southern Russia and in Greece, but was first used against phylloxera in 1868, in France, and is now practised wherever feasible. The best results are obtained in soils where the water will penetrate rather slowly. In loose and sandy soils submersion is impracticable. For this treatment vineyards are commonly divided into rectangular plats by embankments of earth, the latter protected from erosion by planting some forage crop. As now practised the vines are inundated shortly after the fruit is gathered when growth of the vines has stopped, but the phylloxera is in full activity and much more readily destroyed than during the dormant winter season. The earlier the application the shorter the period required. During September from eight to fifteen days will suffice, and in October eighteen to twenty, while if delayed until November a period of forty to sixty

days will be needed. Copious irrigation at any time during the summer, if it can be continued for forty eight hours, will give very considerable relief from phylloxera.

It was early observed that vines in very sandy soil were little subject to phylloxera injury, probably owing to the fact that the sand does not crack and allow the insects to escape and spread, being more thoroughly wetted with rains and subterranean moisture, and the insect is drowned out, as in submergence. The resistance is in proportion to the percentage of sand in the soil. In France vineyards are very successfully established on the sandy shores of the Mediterranean and in the alluvial lands of the valley of the Rhone and other streams.

The use of American vines, either direct for the production of fruit of stocks on which to graft susceptible European and American varieties, has practically supplanted all other measures against phylloxera in most of the infested vineyards of the The immunity to root attack of American vines seems to be due to the thicker and denser bark covering of the roots and greater natural vigor. All our vines are not equally resistant, and several of our cultivated varieties, as the Delaware, are almost as defenceless as the European vines. Of the many wild American vines, those of chief importance as sources of stocks are the *Astivalis*, *Riparia* and *Labrusca*. Of these, the *Astivalis* and its cultivated varieties rank first in resistant qualities. The varieties of this species commonly grown and used for stocks are *Herbmont* and *Cunningham*.

The wild varieties of *Riparia* are quite resistant to the root louse, although the most subject of all vines to the attacks of the leaf-gall.—Agricultural Department.

(To be continued.)

A Model Shoe Shop.

Mr. A. C. Shaw is the popular proprietor of a model shoe shop and has recently moved to better quarters opposite side street next to express office. It is the most extensive business of the kind in Suffolk or this section and controls a large trade. Boots and shoes are made and repaired in the most approved style and in a manner which always gives satisfaction. His shop has the latest machinery, the most improved tools and the best workmanship. None but experienced workmen are employed and under such conditions the best results obtainable are always had and customers are inevitable. He uses the McKay sewing machine for sewing on soles.

A. C. Shaw was born and raised in Massachusetts, where he was in daily contact with machines and machinery which caused him to be familiar with their workings and at the same time instilled in him a habit of industry. His early life was spent in various parts of the New England states, where he rapidly gained experience and friends. He has traveled throughout the west and has also resided in Tennessee.

Mr. Shaw's business in Suffolk was established three years ago. In that time the people have learned to appreciate the high class of work at Shaw's shoe shop and he controls a large and profitable trade.—Industrial Record.

LOCAL.

Col. Clift spoke at Jasper Monday. W. S. Pryor was in Jasper Monday.

H. E. Tate went to South Pittsburg Saturday.

G. W. Lewis, of Victoria, was in town Thursday.

Miss Jamie Francis spent Sunday with home folks.

Charles Wagner went to Chattanooga Saturday.

W. C. Hill, of the News, was in Victoria Saturday.

Robert Foster, of Tracy City, was in town last week.

Henry Kent is hard at work building another dwelling house at Whitwell.

Miss Carrie Lasater visited the Francis family in Dixon Cove Sunday.

Received. A lot of McKinley speeches which are only remarkable for brevity.

J. W. Graham was manipulating lightning in the railroad office at Jasper this week.

J. A. Redmond, of Victoria, remembered the News in a financial way Saturday.

Evans and Clift spoke at South Pittsburg Saturday and were accorded a rousing reception.

Col. Frank M. Thompson, of Chattanooga, spoke at Jasper Tuesday in the interest of Democracy.

Mrs. J. W. Graham is now able to get about and is in charge of the depot in the absence of J. W.

Coal digging is the prevailing topic now. We are tired of all this talk. Go to work and give us a rest.

It is reported that Miss Matilda Gustafson will leave in a few days for an extended visit to Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Lou McDaniel and Mr. Charles Moore, of South Pittsburg Saturday night on a visit to Mr. Wm. Owen's.

Soon will be heard the squeal of the dying hog. These frosty mornings cut the problem of his existence shorter every time.

Mr. J. J. Dykes, of Victoria, was in town Saturday and remembered the News for job work done. See his card in this issue.

S. P. Pryor preached in the school house at Victoria last Sunday and the Sunday preceding he gave his first sermon at Kimball.

A party of ladies and gentlemen visited the Falling Spring Cave Sunday and came back loaded down with autumn leaves and ferns.

Prof. J. H. Latimer and his good lady from Sherwood visited their son Mayor Hugh Latimer, of this place last week.—Stevenson Chronicle.

A large delegation of gold bugs passed through town Saturday en route to assist at H. Clay Evan's speech-making at South Pittsburg.

Read those articles on the enemies of the grape which we are publishing now, impress them upon your mind and thus know what to do if your vines do not seem to be healthy.

The anticipated public meeting, when the voters were to have been addressed by W. H. Waddell and J. J. Dykes, has been postponed. They will come some time next week, when we do not know.

R. S. Umberger, who is on the Jasper Circuit of the M. E. Church, South, Sequachee District, is expected to move to Sequachee when he arrives to take his charge. He will occupy one of the Brown cottages.

Three new subscribers were added to our list this week. If it were good times our circulation would run up to a thousand and we would be compelled to invest in a cylinder press which, of course, we would not like to do.

The prevalence of milk sick or whatever disease it is, has caused the death of seven cows up in Sequachee Cove and is a object lesson against the free pasturage of cattle. Mr. A. Coppinger deserves the thanks of the community, for, at his own expense, he has had them burnt up, thus destroying the foul odor and disappointing the buzzards.

The Marion County Democrat, (Yellow Jacket) devotes four columns to a "review of their speeches" meaning those of Judge Moon and Col. Marchbanks. We have read it very carefully to the end, but we cannot see much of a review, as it mainly consists of quotations from Benton's History. We presume the review is not yet completed.

We have received through the kindness of Mr. A. C. Shaw, formerly of this place, a copy of the Industrial Record, a paper devoted to the writing up of the industrial, educational and commercial interests of cities and towns, which is devoted almost exclusively to Suffolk. Among other good things it contains a few words about friend Shaw, which make us believe he has prospered since he left the chalybeate springs of Sequachee. We publish the article elsewhere.

Pioneers of the Wautauga.

Isaac Dougherty and A. R. Bowman, Johnson City, Tenn., wish to build a cabin and make a display of relics and customs of 1796, calling it Pioneers of the Wautauga Settlement. They have many fine relics, old clothes, etc., and can make it interesting. The people will be dressed in the costumes of 100 years ago, and the women will be spinning and weaving flax. The men will be dressed in leather breeches, hunting shirts, calf skin vests, and coon skin caps, etc. There will be the hunter with hound and flint lock gun, and the soldiers of the revolution in the old uniforms that were worn in Sevier's time. A collection of animals native to the mountains of East Tennessee will also be shown. The looms, spinning wheels, guns, clothing, furniture of the original pioneers is still in the possession of their descendants living in that section, and plenty of them can be secured. There will be old time music on old time instruments.

Wonderful are the cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla and yet it is only because Hood's Sarsaparilla, the one true blood purifier, makes pure, rich, healthy, life-giving blood. Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels, act easily, yet promptly and efficiently. 25c.

A Sad Case.

Our attention has lately been called to a case which is sad to hear. Jeremiah Holloway lives at Shirleyton, has a wife and two children dependent on him. One of the children has been blind from birth. Holloway served in Capt. Wm. Pryor's Co. C, 6th Tenn., Mounted Infantry. He applied for a pension but for some cause it was rejected. He is now and has been for some time unable to do anything being afflicted with a cancer on the left hand, which has gradually absorbed the hand. With the father helpless, the condition of the family has been pitiable and for some time they have been supported by the charity of their neighbors. Some of his old company and Comrade M. K. Shumake, of the same regiment and other soldiers, are going next week to get the family a supply of wood and other necessities for the winter and we have applied to Congressman Brown to try and get his case re-opened and made special, and we hope to succeed.

We are assured this is a meritorious case and any Comrade who can do anything to help this poor man will be well exemplifying the ideal of fraternity.

A Churn that churns in One Minute

I have been in the dairy business all my life and have many times churned for an hour before butter would appear, so when I heard of a churn that would churn in a minute, I concluded to try it. Every day for a week I used it, and not only could I churn in a minute but I got more and better butter than with the common churn. This is very important information to butter makers. The churn works easily and will churn an ordinary churning in less than 60 seconds. I have sold two dozen of these churns in the past month. Every butter maker that has seen me churn in less than a minute has bought one. You can obtain all desired information regarding the churn by addressing J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they will give you prompt and courteous attention.

A DAIRY MAN.

The New Book Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A., St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated book spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made 13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The book spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

Very truly, Jeannette S. S. 13c

Married.

Lucius Ables and Miss Ida Long daughter of Balem Long, Esq., of Victoria, were married last Sunday at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. E. G. H. Pryor, of Whitwell, officiating. They will make their residence near Dunlap.